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sustained in biology, chemistry and physics, upon which medical science so largely rests, as well as in medicine itself, as will the study of many practical problems directly relating to diseases in men and animals which are already under way.

The local activities of the Rockefeller Institute in New York are chiefly carried on in the great laboratories and the hospital, which stand high on the bluff facing the East River, between East 64th and 67th Streets, a part of the old Schermerhorn Farm of an earlier day.

Near Princeton, N. J., the institute has a large farm, where it maintains a department of animal pathology. The laboratories and various accessory buildings here are devoted to research on the diseases of animals and effective methods for their prevention and cure, as well as to the study of the bearing of animal diseases upon the health and economic interests of man.

The scientific staff of the Rockefeller Institute numbers sixty-five, most of them highly trained and of large experience in the subjects to which they are exclusively devoted. The institute further employs 310 persons in its technical and general service. It is to the perpetual maintenance of such a group of men and women, with adequate facilities and suitable conditions for their successful work, for the general welfare, that the gifts of Mr. Rockefeller to the institute are devoted.

The scientific staff consists of members, associate members, associates and assistants. The members are:

Simon Flexner, pathology and bacteriology; director of the Laboratories.

Rufus Cole, medicine; director of the Hospital; physician to the Hospital.

Theobald Smith, director of the department of animal pathology.

Alexis Carrel, experimental surgery.
P. A. Levene, chemistry.

Jacques Loeb, experimental biology.
S. J. Meltzer, physiology and pharmacology.

Hideyo Noguchi, pathology and bacteriology.

PROBLEMS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION

THE National Research Council has formed a special committee on Food and Nutrition Problems, composed of a group of the most eminent physiological chemists and nutrition experts of the country. The members are: Carl Alsberg, chief, bureau of chemistry, Department of Agriculture; H. P. Armsby, director of the institute of animal nutrition, Pennsylvania State Collège; Isabel Bevier, director of department of home economics, University of Illinois; E. B. Forbes, chief, department of nutrition, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station; W. H. Jordan, director, N. Y. Agricultural Experiment Station; Graham Lusk, professor of physiology, Cornell University Medical College; C. F. Langworthy, chief of office of home economics, Department of Agriculture; E. V. McCollum, professor of biochemistry, School of Public Health and Hygiene, Johns Hopkins University; L. B. Mendel, professor of physiological chemistry, Yale University; J. R. Murlin, professor of physiology and director of the department of vital economics, University of Rochester; R. A. Pearson, president of the Iowa State Agricultural Collège; H. C. Sherman, professor of food chemistry, Columbia University; A. E. Taylor, Rush professor of physiological chemistry, University of Pennsylvania; and A. F. Woods, botanist, president of Maryland State College of Agriculture.

This committee will devote its attention and activities to the solution

of important problems connected with the nutritional values and most effective grouping and preparation of foods, both for human and animal use. Special attention will be given to national food conditions and to comprehensive problems involving the coordinated services of numerous investigators and laboratories. The committee, with the support of the council, is arranging to obtain funds for the support of its researches, and will get under way, just as soon as possible, certain specific investigations already formulated by individual committee members and sub-committees. These include studies of the comparative food values of meat and milk and of the conditions of production of these foods in the United States, together with the whole problem of animal nutrition; the food conditions in hospitals, asylums and similar institutions; the nutritional standards of infancy and adolescence; the formation of a national institute of nutrition; and other problems of similarly large and nationally important character.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS

WE record with regret the death of Louis Valentine Pirsson, professor of geology in the Yale University, and of Allan McLane Hamilton, at one time professor of mental diseases in the Cornell Medical College.

THE Nobel prize for physics for 1918 has been awarded to Professor Max Planck, of Berlin, and for 1919 to Professor Stark, of Greifswald. The prize for chemistry for 1918 has been awarded to Professor Fritz Haber, of Berlin.—The National Academy of Sciences has awarded its medal for eminence in the application of science to the public welfare to Mr. Herbert C. Hoover for his applications of science in the conservation, selection and distribution of food.

DR. DAVID P. BARROWS, professor

of education and later of political science in the University of California, at one time director of education for the Philippine Islands and author of works on the islands, has been elected president of the University of California, to succeed Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler.—Dr. Frank Schlesinger, director of the Allegheny Observatory of the University of Pittsburgh, has been elected director of the Yale Observatory.—Dr. Richard M. Pearce, professor of research medicine in the University of Pennsylvania under the John Herr Musser Foundation, has accepted the position of director of the newly established division of medical education of the Rockefeller Foundation. Dr. Pearce has sailed for Europe to carry out work in the interest of the foundation.

WITH the exception of approximately \$25,000,000 the will of Henry C. Frick leaves his estate, believed to be worth approximately \$145,000,000, for public, charitable and educational purposes. Mr. Frick's house and art collection in New York City, which after the termination of Mrs. Frick's life estate are to go the public, are valued at approximately \$50,000,000. An endowment of \$15,000,000 is provided to maintain this as "The Frick Collection." Pittsburgh, where much of Mr. Frick's wealth was acquired, receives a tract of about 151 acres of land in the 14th ward of that city for a park and \$2,000,000 in trust to maintain and improve the property. The residuary estate to be divided into 100 shares valued at about \$500,000 each, is left in nineteen institutions. Princeton University receives thirty of these shares, Harvard University, The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Educational Fund Commission Pittsburgh, each receives ten shares.